## VAST FARM UPLIFT VITAL TO NATION, URGES HARDING

Continued from First Page

taked of him, and more than mo saked of him, and more than most peo-ple believed it was possible for him to do. Now, in his hour of disaster, con-sequent on the reaction from the fev-erish conditions of war, he comes to in asking that he he given support and assistance which shall testify our ap-preciation of his service. To this he is entitled, not only for the service he has done, but because if we fall him we will precipitate a disaster that will affect every industrial and commer-cial activity of the nation.

#### Wants Permanent Relief.

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The administration has been keenly alive to the situation, and has given encouragement and support to every measure which it believed calculated to ameliorate the condition of agriculture. In the effort to finance crop movements, to expand foreign markets, to expand credits at home and abroad much has been accomplished. These have been, it is true, largely in the nature of emergency measures. So long as the emergency continues, it must be dealt with as such; but at the same time there is every reason for us to consider those permanent modifications of policy which may make relief permanent, may secure agriculture so far as possible against the danger that such conditions will drize again, and place it as an industry in the firmest and most assured position for the future.

You men are thoroughy familiar with the distressing details of present conditions in the agricultural community. The whole country has an acute concern with the conditions and the problems which you are met to con-

concern with the conditions and the concern with the conditions and the problems which you are met to consider. It is a truly national interest, and not entitled to be regarded as primarily the concern of either a class, a "bloc" or a section.

### Importance of Farming.

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Agriculture is the cidest and most elemental of industries. Every other activity is intimately related to and largely dependent upon it. It is the first industry to which society makes appeal in every period of distress and difficulty. When war is precipitated, the first demand is made on the farmer, that he will produce the wherewithal for both combatants and the civil population to be fed, and in large part also to be clothed and equipped. It is a curious fact that agriculture has always been the first line of support of communities in war, and too commonly the victim of those distresses which emanate from great conflicts. Perhaps I may be pardoned a word by way of developing this idea. Until comparatively very recent times the land was the first prize of victory in war. The conqueror distributed the subjugated soil among his favorites, and gave them his prisoners as slaves to work it. Thus the ownership of the land became the symbol of favor and aristocracy, while the working of it was regarded as the task of menials, dedicated to lil-paid toil in order that

aristocracy, while the working of it was regarded as the task of menials, dedicated to lil-paid toil in order that the owners of the land and the rulers of the State might be able to maintain themselves in luxury and to enforce their political authority.

Coming down through the ages, we see the advance of civilization gradually emancipating the soil from this low estate. We see the institutions of serfdom and villenage under the feudal order succeeding those of slavery. Later, we see the creation of a rural peasantry, comprising broadly those who till the soil, but in most cases do not own it, and whose political rights are very restricted. It is, indeed, not until we come to very recent times and to our own country's development that we see the soil lifted above the taint of this unjust heredity and restored to the full dignity and independence to which it is entitled.

Lacked United Effort.

### Lacked United Effort.

Even in our own times and under the most modern and enlightened establishments the soil has continued to enjoy less liberal institutions for its encouragement and promotion than many other forms of industry. Commerce and manufacturing have been afforded ample financial facilities for their encouragement and expansion while agriculture on the whole has lagged behind. The merchant, the manufacturer, the great instruments of public transportation have been manufacturer, the great instruments of public transportation have been provided methods by which they enlist necessary capital more readily than does the farmer. A great manufacturing industry can consolidate under the ownership of a single corporation with a multitude of stockholders, a great number of originally separate establishments and thus effect economies and concentrations and acquire for and concentrations and acquire for itself a power in the markets where it must buy, and in the markets where it must buy, and in the markets where it must self, such as have not been made available to agriculture. The farmer is the most individualistic and independent citizen among us. He comes nearest to being self-sufficient, but precisely because of this he has not claimed for himself the right to employ those means of cooperation, coordiclaimed for himself the right to employ those means of cooperation, coordination and consolidation which serve so usefully in other industries. A score or more of manufacturers consolidate their interests under a corporate organization and attain a great increase of their power in the markets, whether they are buying or selling. The farmer, from the very mode of his life, has been estopped from these effective combinations, therefore, because he buys and sells as an individual it is his fate to buy in the Bearest and sell in the cheapest market.

### Farm Credit Needs.

The great industrial corporation sells its bonds in order to get what we may call its fixed or plant capi-tal, just as the farmer sells a mortgage on his land in order to get at least a large part of his fixed or plant capital. I am not commending the bonding or morigage system of capibonding or morigage system of capitalization, rather only recognizing a fact. But there in large part the analogy ends. Both the manufacturer and the farmer still require provision of working capital. The manufacturer, whose turnover is rapid, finds that in the seasons when he needs unusual amounts of working capital he can go to the bank and borrow on short time notes. His turnover is rapid, and the money will come back in time to meet his short term obligation. The merchant finances his operations in the same will come back in time to meet his short term obligation. The merchant finances his operations in the same way. But the farmer is in a different case. His turcover, period is a long one; his annual production is small compared to the amount of investment. For almost any crop the turnover period is at least a year; for live stock it may require two or three years for a single turnover. Yet the farmer is compelled, if he borrows his working capital, to borrow for short periods, to renew his paper several times before his turnover is possible, and to take the chance that if he is called upon untimely to pay off his notes he may be compelled to sacrifice growing crops or unfinished live stock. Obviously, the farmer needs to have provisions, adapted to his requirements, for extension of credit to produce his working capital.

Under the pecessities of wartime, consolidation and centralization of credit resources and financial capabilities went far to sustain the struggle. Essential industries were extended the help and support of society because society recognized its dependence on them. Much that was economically unsound and unfair was perpetrated under cover of this effort to uphold necessary industrial factors. But the lesson was useful, and justifies inquiry as to whether, properly

adapted to peace conditions, the methods of larger integration and wider cooperation might not well be projected into times of peace. The need of better financial facilities for the of better financial facilities for the farmer must be apparent on the most casual consideration of the profound divergence between methods of financing agriculture and other industries. The farmer who owns has farm is capitalist, executive and laborer all in one. As capitalist he earns the smaller return on his investment. As executive he is little paid; and as laborer he is greatly underpaid in comparison to labor in other occupations.

There is much misconception regarding the financial status of agrigarding the mancial status of agri-cultura. It the mortgage indebted-ness of farms shows, over a given neriod, a marked tendency to increase, the fact becomes occasion for con-cers. If during the same period the resiliences, or the great industries conrailroads, or the great industries controlled by corporations, find themselves able to increase their mortgage indebtedness by dint of bond issues, the fact is heralded as evidence of better business conditions and of capital's increased willingness to engage in these industries and thus insure larger production and better employment of labor. Both the mechanism of finance and the preconceptions of the community are united in creating the impression that easy access to ample capital is a disadvantage to the farmer, and an evivantage to the farmer, and an evidence of his decay in prosperity; while precisely the same circumstances are construed, in other industries, as evidence of prosperity and of desirable business expansion.

#### Urges Sound Finance.

In the matter of what may be called fixed investment capital the disadvantage of the farmer so strongly impressed public opinion that a few years ago the Federal Farm Loan Board was established to afford better supplies of capital for plant investment and to insure moderate interest rates. But while unquestionably farm finance has benefited the board has thus far not extended its operations to the provision of working capital for the farmer as distinguished from permanent investment in the plant. There should be developed a thorough code of law and business procedure, with the proper machinery of finance, through some agency, to insure that turnover capatal shall be as generously supplied to the farmer and on as reasonable terms as to other industries. An industry more vital than any other, in which near half the nation's wealth is invested, can be relied upon for good security and certain returns. good security and certain returns.

In the aggregate the capital indebtedness of the country's agricultural
plant is small, not large. Compared
with other industries the wonder is
that agriculture, thus deprived of easy
access to both investment and accommodation capital, has propered even modation capital, has prospered even

The lines on which financial sup-The lines on which financial sup-port of agriculture may be organized are suggested in the plan of the Fed-eral Farm Loan Board, and in those rural finance societies which have been so effective in some European countries. The cooperative loaning associations of Europe have been effective incent-ives to united action by farmers and have led them directly into cooperaof Europe have been effective incentives to united action by farmers and have led them directly into cooperation in both production and marketing, which have contributed greatly to the stabilization and prosperity of agriculture. Whether we examine the cooperative societies of Russia, now recognized as the most potent support in that disturbed country for orderly society, or whether we turn to the great and illuminated cooperative associations which have strengthened the California agricultural industries; whether we examine the cooperative societies of Ireland and Denmark or the like organizations which handle the potatoes of Maine or the cantaloupes of Colorado; whether we consider these organizations as means to buying the farmer's requirements in a cheaper market or to selling his products in a more remunerative one, the conclusion is in all cases the same. It is, that the farmer is as good a business man as any other when he has the chance; that he is capable of organization, cooperation and coordination; that he will apply sound methods to his business whenever he has the chance; that his credit can be nation; that he will apply sound methods to his business whenever he has the chance; that his credit can be better established his particular needs of capital on terms sulted to his requirements can be met; that, these things accomplished he ceases to be an underpaid laborer, an unpaid executive, and a capitalist with an unremunerative investment.

It cannot be too strongly used that

remunerative investment.

It cannot be too strongly urged that the farmer must be ready to help himself. This conference would do most lasting good if it would find ways to impress the great mass of farmers to avail themselves of the best methods. By this I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself.

Take cooperative marketing. American farmers are asking for, and it should be possible to afford them, ample provision of law under which they may carry on in cooperative

they may carry on in cooperative fashion those business operations which lend themselves to that method, and which, thus handled, would bring advantage to both the farmer and his consuming public. In countries where these facilities and opportunities have been afforded such cooperative organizations have been carried to the highest usefulness and are recognized as aiding both farmer and consumer. They make the farmer's selling pt'es higher and the consumer's buying price lower.

## Counsels Organization

But when we shall have done this, the farmers must become responsible for doing the rest. They must learn organization and the practical precedures of cooperation. These things we can not do for them, but we can and should give them the chance to do them for themselves. It will be for them to demonstrate their readiners and willingness and ability to utilize such instrumentalities. There is need for wide dissemination of information and understanding of methods, and for development of what I may call the spirit and purpose of cooperation. The various excellent societies of farmers which are represented here have a large responsibility in this regard. They have siready done much, but they have much more to do if the American farmer shall be brought most effectively to help humself through organization and cooperation. One of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production lies in the lack of essential information. All too frequently, such information is gathered by private interests whose concern is private profit rather than the general good. Agriculture can not thrive under conditions which permit the speculator, the broker, the forestaller, because of superior information, to become chief beneficiaries. The element of speculation in crop production is at best so great as to dictate that other speculative elements, always liable to he manipulated to the disadvantage of the producer, shall be reduced to the minimum.

With proper financial support for agriculture, and with instrumentali-

minimum.

With proper financial support for agriculture, and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information, a group of cooperative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper limitation of acreages in particular

crops. The certainty that such scientific distribution of production was to be observed, would strengthen the credit of agriculture and increase the security on which financial advances could be made to it. The disastrous effects which arise from overproduction are notorious. The Congressional Joint Committee on agricultural conditions, in the valuable report which it has recently issued, declares that a deficiency of one-tenth in the production of a particular staple means an increase of three-tenths in the price; while a deficit of two-tenths in production will mean an increase of eight-tenths in the price.

The converse of this is just as emphatically true. In a recent address to the Congress, I stated this situation thus:

the Congress, I stated this situation thus:

"It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, raised by American farmers, would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible."

It is apparent that the interest of the consumer, quite equally with that of the producer, demands measures to prevent these violent fluctuations which result from unorganized and haphazard production. Indeed, the statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions

statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions is quite equal to that of the producer. The farmer does not demand special consideration to the disadvantage of any other class; he asks only for that consideration which shall place his vital industry on a parity of opportunity with others, and enable it to serve the broadest interest.

No country is so dependent upon railroad transportation as is the United States. The irregular coast lines of Europe, its numerous indenting arms of the sea, as well as its great river system, afford that continent exceptional water transportation. The vast continental area of the United States is quite differently situated, its greater dependence upon ated, its greater dependence upon railroad transportation being attested by its possession of near one-half the railroad mileage of the world; and even this is not adequate. The inevitable expansion of population will enormously increase the burden upon our transportation facilities and proper forethought must dictate the present adoption of wise and farseeing policles in dealing with transportation

#### For Better Transportation.

For Better Transportation.

If broad visioned statesmanship shall establish fundamentally sound policies toward transportation the present crisis will one day be regarded as a piece of good fortune to the nation. To this time railroad construction, financing and operation have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community.

To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world. It is as true regarding the railroads of Canada and Great Britain as it is in reference to those of the United States. It is equally applicable to the railways of Continental Europe, in whose development considerations of political and military availability have too far overweighed economic usefulness. In America we have too long neglected our waterways. We need a practical development of water resources for both transportation and power. A large share of railway tonnage is coal for railroad fuel. The experience of railway electrification demonstrates the possibility of reducing this waste and increasing efficiency. We may well begin very soon to consider plans to electrify our railroads. If such a suggestion seems to involve inordinate demands upon our financial and industrial impossibility. Waterway improvement represents not only the possibility of expanding our transportation system, but also of producing hydroelectric power for its operation and for the activities of widely diffused industry. I have spoken of the advantage which Europe enjoys because of its easy access to the sea, the cheapest and surest transportation facility. In our own country is presented one of

Committees Will Work on Plans for Relief

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, ) Washington, D. C., Jan. 23. OW the work of the national agricultural conference di-vides itself is shown by the following list of committees and their chairmen:

Agriculture and price relations, E. B. Cornwall (Vt.); credit and insurance, S. P. Houston (Mo.); transportation, H. J. Waters (Mo.); foreign competition and demand, Harvey J. Sconce (III.); costs, prices and readjustments, H. L. Pussell (Wis.); crop and market conditions, C. S. Barrett (Ga.); marketing of farm products, G. Harold Powell (Cal.); agricultural research and education, O. E. Bradfute (Ohio); national forest policy, Gifford Pinchot (Pa.); na-tional land policies, R. A. Pearson (Iowa); farm population and farm home, S. J. Powell (N. Y.); co-ordination of State and Federal legislation, E. S. Brigham (Vt.).

the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaways many hundred miles inland. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence waterway project. To enable oceangoing vessels to have access to all the ports of the Great Lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior. The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works, would be small. Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great continental waterway. the world's most attractive opportun! of central partops are even users of a great continental waterway, which, connecting the Rhine and the Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black to the North Sea, from Mediterranean to Baltic. If nationalist prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement, less expensive, and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world. This conference needs have no fear of unfortunate effects from the fullest development of national resources. A narrow view might dictate in the

narrow view might dictate in the present agricultural stress antagonism to projects of reclamation, rehabilitation and extension of the agricultural area. To the contrary, if agriculture is to hold its high place, there must be the mean liberal police, in extending is to hold its hish place, there must be the most liberal policy in extending its opportunity. The war, as was recently well said by the Secretary of Agriculture, has brought our country more quickly, but not more inevitably, to the necessity of deciding whether this shall be predominantly are industrial country, or one in which try more quickly, but not more inevitably, to the necessity of deciding whether this shall be predominantly an industrial country, or one in which industry and agriculture shall be encouraged to prosper side by side, and to complement each other in building here a community of diverse interests. If our policy shall be, as it ought, to encourage the dual development, then we have need to consider the early and continuing reclamation of those great areas which with proper treatment would become valuable additions to our agriculture) capacity. To this end every practical proposal for watering our arid and semi-arid land, for reclaiming cut over forest areas, for protecting fertile valleys from inundations and for draining the potentially rich and widely extended swamp areas, should be given the full encouragement of the Government. All this should be a part of recognized permanent policy. Not otherwise will it be possible to keep the nation self-supporting and as nearly self-contained as it has been in the past.

There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in our social and economic scheme. The time is long past when we may think of farming as an occupation fitting for the man who is, not equipped for or has somehow failed at some other line of endeavor. The successful farmer of to-day, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and particularly the most versatile of artisans, executives and business men. He

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riust be a good deal of an engineer to deal with problems of drainage, road building and the like. He requires the practical knowledge of an all round mechanic to handle his machinery and get best results from it. The problems of stock raising and breeding demand understanding of biology, while those of plant raising and breeding call for a wide, practical knowledge of botany and plant pathology.

In handling his soils for best results, in using fertilizers, determining

knowledge of botany and plant pathology.

In handling his soils for best results, in using fertilizers, determining rotations, and in selecting and using feeds for stock, he has need for a working knowledge of chemistry. As our timber supply is reduced, his service in conserving and expanding the timber resources of the farm will be increasingly important, necessitating an intimacy with forestry and forestation. There is no business in which the executive talents of the skilled organizer and manager are more absolutely necessary than in successful farming; and this apiles alike to the producing, the buying and the selling phases of farming. Along with all this the farmer must have untiring energy and a real love and enthusiasm for his splendid profession. For such I choose to call the vocation of the farmer—the most useful and, it ought to be made, one of the most attractive among all lines of human effort.

Secretary Wallace, following the President on the platform, said: "The

tractive among all lines of human effort.

Secretary Wallace, following the President on the platform, said: "The agriculture of the nation is in a bad state and our entire business and industrial life is suffering in consequence. High production costs, followed by ruinously low prices, have greatly reduced the farmer's net income, and his purchasing power has been still further reduced by the disproportionately high cost of everything he needs to buy."

Mr. Wallace then explained plans for the appointment of committees to make recommendations to the main conference, which hereafter will assemble each morning to listen to papers and each afternoon will divide itself into committees to work out relief plans.

Representative Sydney Anderson (Minn.), the third speaker at the morning session, was elected permanent chairman of the conference. Mr. Anderson is chairman of the joint Congressional committee now making a study of the agricultural situation. His presence at the conference makes one more link in the chain connecting the capital and the conference room.

Pay Below Laborers'.

## Pay Below Laborers'.

Pay Below Laborers'.

Mr. Anderson offered a statistical paper in which he stated that the average farmer's profits and return on his investment touched the low mark of \$444 in 1913, and rose to only \$1.466 in 1920, agriculture's best year. At the same time, he said, the average carnings of factory employees, miners, railroad workers and other employees were much larger than those of the farmers, although the workers had no capital invested.

At the aftergoon session real "dist.

vested.

At the aftergoon session real "dirt farmers" from different sections made reports on conditions in New England, and in the cotton, wheat, corn and cattle raising sections.

Thomas Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., spoke from the standpoint of the meat packers and other industries allied with the farming industry.

Friends thrust William J. Bryan upon the platform late in the afternoon, and although he is not a member of the conference Mr. Bryan drew from the audience the greatest applause of the affection of the greatest applause of the affection.

dience the greatest applause of the af-dernoon by extolling the work of the agricultural bloc in Congress. "I have been watching Congress for thirty years," he said, "and there never was a time when Wall Street didn't have

bloc. Why, then, should we beexcited because the farmers have a bloo? The only difference is that the farmers bloe works openly and the bloc attributed to big business has always worked in the

able to get on the statute books every reform for which they worked. They are now asking representation on the Federal Roserve Board, the most impor-tant board in the United States, because when it deflates or inflates the currency system the property of every person in

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PARK COL. CIRCLE. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. To-m'w&Sat. 2:30. Time

Matinees Thursday (Popular) and Sat.

THE WILD CAT' Delight.

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## CHICAGO OPERA

MANHATTAN OPERA

HOUSE
Parete (Debut), Schipa, Joseph Schwartz
(Debut), Pavley, Ballet, Cond. Polacco,
Wed. Night, "Pelleas and Melisande." Garden, Maguenat, Dofranne, Cond. Polacco
Thurs. Night, "The Girl of the Golden
West." Raisa, Ulysses Lappas (Debut), Riminf. Conductor, Polacco.
Fri. Night, "Madama Butterfly," Edith
Mason, Johnson, Pavloska, Rimini, Con-Mason, Johnson, Pavloska, Rimini, Con-ductor, Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 2, "Barber of Seville." Maria Ivoger (Dobut), Schipa, Ballester, Tre-

SPEC. SAT. NUSHT, PEB. 4, "Salome." Benefit Amer.Commis.Devastated France Garden, Muratore, Dufrance, Reynolds, Polacco.

Mason & Hamilin Piano.
Pere Jan. 39, at 8:18 STRANSKY CONCERTS

Priday Aft., Jan. 27, at 2:30
BEETHOVEN—WAGNER Stransky's Farewell Concert Beethoven—Tschaikovsky
"EROICA" SYMPHONY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE MENGELBERG and BODANZKY Seats at Opera House Box Office. Feilx F. Leifels, Mgr. Steinway Plano.

METROPOLITAN OPER HOUSE METROPOLITAN HOUSE
Wed. at S. Carmea. Farrar, Bori; Marinelli, De Luca, Martino. Hasselmane.
Thurs, at 2. Boris Godunew. Gordon; Challapinidast app'ce), Pertile, Mardones, Bada. Papi
Thurs, at 3. Boris Godunew. Gordon; Challaginidast app'ce), Pertile, Mardones, Bada. Papi
Thurs, at 8. Le Roi d'Ys. Alda, Ponnelle;
Gicil, Danies, Rothier. Hasselmans,
Sat. at 2. Ermani. Ponnelle; Egener. Galli
Martinell; Ruffo. Mardones. Papi
Sat. 8:15. (Pop. Prices) Tote Stadt. Jeritas,
Telva: Harroid Leonhardt, Laurenti, Bodanaky
Neat Mon., 7:45, Lohengrin. Jeritza, Matza
nauer; Hembach, Whitchill, Blass. Bodanaky
Thurs. Veh. 2. Spi Mat. at 2. (Pouble Thurs., Feb. 2, Spi Mat, at 2 (Double Rill) Cavalleria Rusticana. Jertiza, Per-ini; Crimi, Picco, Pagliacel. Bori; Ring-ston, Ruffe. Moranzoni. Seats To-day.

ALBERT COATES CONDUCTOR Canegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Jan. 20.

Bolotat PROKOFIEFF
Ilimsky-Korsakoff, Prokofleff, Brahms.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 28, at 2:36
Symphony Concert for Young People
Bolaist, GUY MAIER
Tickets at Box Off. George Engles, Mgr. TYSON & CO.

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HENRY MILLER'S 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:11 LAURETTE TAYLOR

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Klaw Th. W.45th St.Evs.8:30.Mts.Wd.& Sat Klaw Th. W.45th St.Evs.8 30.Mts.Wd.& Sat. MARIE "LILLIES OF THE FIELD" DULCY Mathess To-morrow. By Wm. Huribut, with Prederick Perry.

DULCY PRAZEE, West 42d St. Mathess To-morrow. A Saturday, 2.30. LYNN FONTANNE

Belasco W. 44 St. Lyceum W. 45 St. 63d St. Music Hall, bet. B way & C. P. W. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3 20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3 20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3 20 David Belascopresents LENGRE LIONEL A TWILL GOODMORNING DEARIE ULRIC ATWILL GOODMORNING DEARIE

SS KIKI DUKE."

GOODMORNING DEARIE

Musical 1 to GLOBE Evs. 8-23, Mats,
Sensation at the GLOBE To-m'w & Sat.

-SAM H. HARRIS' ATTRACTIONS-CORT WEST "New York and London's Biggest Surcess"
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23d51 THE L CLAYTON in "EXIT THE VAMP," CLYDE COOK in "THE TORGADOR" and SUPREME VAUDEVILLE. Im & Betty Morgan, Flora Inch, Renard & West, Jones Jones, others, Ethel Clayfon "Exit the Vamp," Dancing contest Every Thurs, Night, Frank Mullane, Dancing Shoe, Wilton & Pollock, Payton , Ward, Hartley & Lee an others, GEORGE WALSH is SERENADE." HIPPODROME'S STEATEST GET TOGETHER MAT, TO-DAYS 10-BIG ACTS-10

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